M. Beebe, Daniel Magone, Sr.; Edward Cooper, Danie. Bookstaver, Lewis L. Bundy, C. C. B. Walker, A. P.I Lanning, John O. Wnitchouse.

Horatio Seymour, the nominee of the Democratic State Convention for the office of Governor of the State of New York, was born in Onondaga county May The Peter Cooper and S. F. Cary Mr. Seymour is a descendant of a family, of early during the Revolution. One of the Seymours was a United States Senator from Vermont; another served in the Legislature in New York; another was a member of Congress from Connecticut. Henry Sey-mour was the father of Horano. Early in nie he moved to Onondaga county, which at that time was ittle better than a wilderness, and here accumulated a in his county, representing it in the State, Assembly and Senate. It is said that there never any member who was not a democrat. Henry Seymour married a descendant of Colonel Forman, a Jersey tory, who took the fort at Groten in 1781. He, Conn. After graduating there he entered the office of the celebrated jurists Greene C. Bronson and Samuel the celebrated jurists Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley. Heratic Seymour was duly admitted to the bar of Oneida county and settled at Utica. Soon after he married the daughter of John R. Bleeker, of albany. He practises for some time with growing reputation when his father died, leaving him a vast estate cut up, into small farms, and his wife having also inherited a large property, the young lawyer retired from his profession and devoted his entire attention to improving his lands. When William L. Marcy was elected Governor he appointed the subject of this sketch Military Secretary. In 1841 he was elected Mayor of Utica. Dering the first year of his mayorality he accepted a command on for the State Assembly from the county of Oneida, and was elected by a large majority. While for the success of the party. By this means he attained sufficient prominence to warrant his nomination for the office of Governor. He was opposed in this contest by Washington Hunt, and defeated after a very exciting campaign, but of a total vote of 428,996, Mr. Hunt's majority was but 267. Mr. Seymour owed his defeat to the anti-rent disqurbances in the neighborhood of Troy. The rest of the idenocratic licket was elected, and this result had a dampening effect upon the prospects of the young political aspirant. He soon recovered from this reverse of fortune and in 1852 was renominated for the same office. As before, his competitor was Washington Hunt, whom he now defeated after an exciting cancases by a majority of more than 24,000, in a total vote of 505,800. This victory anded considerably to his nopularity, as it was believed to presage a long lease of power to the democratic party. His administration was distinguished by his veto of the Mathe Laquor Law bill, which had passed both houses of the Logislature, and this action on his part was regarded as a bold stroke of policy. But it was not fated that the democratic party should remain long in power. In 1854 four candidates for queernatorial honors appeared in the field. Mr. Seymour tast the results democrate pomine; G. C. Bronson, hard shell democrate homines; G. C. Bronson, hard shell democrate homines; G. C. Bronson, hard shell democrate momines; G. C. Bronson, hard shell democrate momines; G. C. Bronson, hard shell democrate nomines; G. C. Bronson, hard shell democrate nomines; G. C. Bronson, hard shell democrate momines; G. C. Bronson, hard shell democrate nomines; G. C. Bronson, hard shell democrate manufers and the former was elected by a majority of 300 Mr. Seymour then redistily from Albany and sodressed himself to the rioters, promising to do all he could in their behalf and arging them to go peaceably to their homes. Large forces of citizens were organized by thin for the preservation of the peace. They were kept on any until releved by the arrival of Pennsylvania troops, when quiet was restored, in 1864 Mr. Seymour was nominated for Governor for the fifth time. He was eppeared in the centest by Reuben E. Fenton, who was elected by a majority of over 8,000. From this time until the election of 1868, although never a candidate, he took an active part in pointies. In that year he was nominated for the Presidency by the first National Democratic Convention ever held in the city of New York. He was overwhelmingly descated by General Grant, whose lairest from the battle field were still fresh. Mr. Seymour is dignified in his personal appearance, of a kindly and sociable nature, genial in manner without being familiar. He is always received with enthusiasm as a public speaker. On the stump he is cloquent and tryumentative, and always draws large crowds of hearers.

TILDEN'S GAINS IN JERSEY.

DNPRECEDENTED ENTRUSIASM THROUGHOUT HUDSON COUNTY.

No political canvass in Hudson county, New Jersey, tince 1860 has been marked with such activity and en-Housesm on the part of the democracy as was witnessed during the past three weeks. The immense demonstration at Pohlman's Park has been followed by a ratification meeting every evening in some quarter of the county. A large body of men known as the "Cleveland Legion," after the name of ex-Mayor "Cleveland Legion," after the name of ex-Mayor Drestes Cleveland, has been organized and equipped and is extendinglis ranifications throughout Jersey. ExSenators John R. McPaerson and C. H. Winfield who had withdrawn from active political service for some time, have again entered the field and announce their intention to take the stump in every quarter of the county. Congressinan Hardenbergh, ex-Attorney General Gilchrist, ex-Mayor Traphages and Assemblyman Rabe, of Hoocken, the latter of whom has been the hardest worker among the clubs since the campagin opened, are also rendering good service. The Germans in the Third, Fourth, Stath, Sevenich and Eighth districts are massing their forces for Thiden and reform. There is one very significant feature in the organization of these clubs that in order to avoid offending the large class of republicans who are faily flocking to the Tilden standard the clubs are in nearly every instance assignated "Tilden and Handricks reform clubs," the word "democratic" being studionally avoided.

Tilden meetings were held last evening in Cooper

nesignated "Tilden and Hendricks reform clube," the word "democratic" being studiously avoided.

Tilden meetings were held last evening in Cooper Hall, at No. 180 Newark avenue, No. 182 Favonia avenue, in West Newark avenue, near Nelson avenue; at McFherson Hall, at No. 184 Wayno street, Jersey City; at Germania Hall, Adams street, Hooken, and at Hannon's Club House, Weehawken. Meetings will be held this evening in Greenville and Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, the former to be addressed by ex-Mayor Cleveland and the latter by Major James Haggerty.

REPUBLICAN REFORM CLUB.

ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-REOR-GANIZATION ASKED FOR.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Relorm Club met last evening, Mr. John A. Weeks, the chair man of the committee, presiding, and adopted the fol-

man of the committee, presiding, and adopted the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That the nomination of Edwin D. Morgan and Sherman S. Rugers, as the requisition candidates for novernet and Lieutenan Guvernor of the State of New York is a return to the early methods of the party and the country, when the candidates for high collection of the State of the country, when the candidates for high effice where sought by the people instead of themselves seeking the olice, that it is an assurance that those high oddes will be administered fasticitility in the interest eleme of the people by statemen of fased character, in sympathy with the best interests of the State upon all public questions, conversant with the affairs of government, discriminating and independent in the selection of public efficer, and whose names guarantee efficial integrity and wise and prodent administration; and that it affords a axisfactory picage of the descrimination of the republican party to promote a steady advance to the speedy resumption of specie payments, and, therefore.

Resolved, In behalf of the Republican Reform Unio, that we heartly ratify the foundation of Morgan and Rogers, and presign them out earnest support.

Resolved, That we approve the course of the independent republican delegates in waving their lawful rights and wulldringing from a context for scats in the Republican State Convention, for the purpose of promoting harmony in the party after the fact had eccube exist in the August in the series and interestion representatives of all the members of the party whether or not they are members of the party whether or not they are members of the course which the state Committee shall purve concerning such a re-organization is a steat of its desire and intention to reform abuses.

THE GREENBACK PARTY.

Ratification Meeting.

SCENES AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE

Remarkable Speeches in the Great Hall Last Night.

REPUDIATION BETTER THAN STARVATION

A mass meeting of the friends of Peter Cooper and Samuel Carey to ratify their nomination for President and Vice President on the soft money platform was tractions in the shape of fireworks, bonfires and music surnalled the passers-by about seven o'clock, and an strains of the band the leaders of the meeting filed to their seats, the appearance of Mr. Cooper being hailed with veciferous cheering. It could hardly be said that all those present attended out of sympathy with the principies of the meeting, the mention of the names of the dency being frequently received with determined approbation. There was nevertheless much enthusiasm manifested throughout the evening. Good order was preserved, and the arguments of some of the speakers of soft money principles.

Mr. W. A. Carsey opened the proceedings. He said that the people met to ratify the nominations made at Indianapolis by the representative working and larm-General Samuel Carey. (Applause.) It did not require may enlogy of Peter Cooper in that hall-Peter Cooper the humanitarian, the statesman, the philosopher-States would restore prosperity and happiness to this country. (Applause.) In Mr. Samuel Carey they had a working representative who twenty-two years ago was elected to Congress by the Western people, and who all his lifetime represented the industrial interests of the United States. (Appliause.) The speaker then nominated Mr. William Lalor as the presiding officer of the meeting.

Mr. Lalor, in coming forward, was warmly received-

He said he was happy to have the honor of acting as chairman at a meeting which was to ratify the nomination of one of New York's noblest sons-Peter Cooper. (Applause.) All the daily journals could say in regard to greenbacks was that it was "a rag baby." But that rag baby had carried us through one of the most gigantic revolutions that ever a people had to conted against. It was good enough to pay the solgood enough to find them in supplies and to pay for the beautiful buildings in the United States, (Apthey could establish any currency better than the greenback he would like to know what it was,

(Applause,)

Rourke, Roger Bourke, Samuel Johnson, William Adams, Richard Tobin, J. M. Webele, Thomas McGauren, James Lawder, Eugene M. McDonald, John T. Elnot, Eugene Beebe, Benjamin F. Mcdind, J. J. Cavanngo, Leauder Thompson, Alfred E. Morton, John J. darbutt, A. F. Fallerson, John T. Tully, J. J. Broderick, J. F. Clarke, Gibert Burnett, Thomas P. Doyle, Frank Livingston, M. F. Neville, M. K. Burke, John McGlynn, James E. Stewart, John Livingston, John P. Morris, William Clarke, John Myer, Martin Kelly, G. E. Ribett, John Halbert, George M. Hart, H. R. Monteith, W. K. Foster, John W. Goff, James Patterson, Daniel Sheeban, John Sweeny, James R. Bockery, John Howard, James G. Hiti, James Comerford, Christopher Clarke, Horry W. Kelly, George W. Moore, James Farreli, Frank Perris, J. W. Moore. Rourke.

MR. COOPER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Peter Cooper on presenting himself was greeted with deafening cheers, and, after explaining that nothing but the momentous issues at stake induced him to

Sin. Chairman and Frillow Citizens—On this occa-sion I will only say a lew words of greeting and of counsel, and leave the discussion of the main suspect which prings us together to the honored guest who has been invited to address us.

Of one lact you may rest assured. It is this:—There

Of one last you may rest assured. It is this:—There is but one great remeay for the financial troubles and the distress now prevailing in this country, and that remeay less in the just and proper action of the government in reference to the important question of money. (Appanse). We should, ourselves, as citizens, know clearly the duty of government in this particular. We must get it forth in our discussions, and enforce it with

Union.

Coin was then found to be absolutely insufficient, as it now is, for the large exchanges of modern commerce and trade.

If the atministration of this government had intended to ensecution the wholesale spoliation and robbery of this people i do not know how it could have acted more effectively.

acted more effectively.

During the eight years preceding the panic of 1873
the government withdrew, by excessive favouring

being registered both and events of control that a resistantiation of the republican party in this city, so as to embrace within its councils and direction representatives of all the members of the party, whether or not they are members of the party, whether or not they are members of the party, whether or party; and that the course which the state Counciltee shall parave concerning such a re-organization is a test of its desire and the verifice shall parave concerning such a re-organization is a test of its desire and to consider the state of the people and leaves them periodically amid a delige of commercial disaster, to drown or swim as they can, while a lew gain some profit from the universal wrock. (Appliance,)

A grand torchlight parade of the Lincoln Battalion, Boys in Blue, Seventh Assembly district, will take place this evening to serenade the Hoa. Thurlow weed at his residence, No. 2 Went fwelfth stroct, at half-past and State Central committees and General John A. Dix at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at half-past nine o'clock P. M. and be reviewed by the National P. M. Late will be formed on Washington square at half past seven o'clock P. M.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

A meeting of the Slocum Democratic General Committee of Kings county was held last night at their nights great function to protect the interests of they not appear the product of the proposed the land power committee of Kings county was held last night at their headquarters, corner of Montague and Clinton streets.

secure the rewards of labor to the heads and hands that earn them; when the establishment of justice shall be made to promote the general welfare of this great and glorious country, and when the people themselves shall become conscious of the truth that a government will always be just what we, the people, make it: (applause.) I repeat what I have before said in many of my publications. The time has come when the considerations of common humanity and all that can move the manhood of American estimates must unite in a demand for an act of common justice due to the American people, who have saved our country from ruin, and will, I trust, ever protect it. The situation has made it the first and most important duty for Congress to establish justice, to insure domestic traquality, to provide for its common delence and to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to yourselves and your posterity. (Appliause.)

y I shall now close by thanking you, and assure you that I feel most deeply the importance of the movement we have entered on. It is one that must command the attention of all, If idd not believe so I assure you I would not be here to-night. You shall now have the pleasure of insteming to one of the ablest and most profound thinkers of our country—the man who introduced the first bill in Congress to bring about this kind of currency, which I now inborto effect. (Loud cheers.)

MR. CARRY S REMARKS.

Mr. Samuet. F. Carey said :-We have gathered here this evening in view of the

intelligently. And while I talk to you I wish you to forget as far as you possibly can that you ever belonged to a political party. (Applause.) I know how difficult that is. I have said a thousand times that I was born a whig, and expected to live and die a wing, and would have it the whig party had not died before me. (Laughter.) And there are men who, born democrats, expect to live and die democrats. Now, we are not here to-chight to talk about party politics. We are here to consider the condition of the country. (Applause.) All men of all parties are alike houses—I mean the masses. You are animated by one common desire, and that was that civil and religious liberty might be nerpetuated in this land to the last generation. (Applause.) We are not here to talk about men, about leaders. We leave it to others who have no other subjects to discuss. I have nothing to say concerning Governor Hayes, the republican candidate for the Presidency. I have known him from boyhood, and if you say he is a first rate man, a clever fellow, honest, upright, brave and true, I have no controversy with you on that subject. (Applause.) If you have a mind to say anything in laudation of Samuer J. Tilden—(cheers)—I have nothing to do with that if we were to draw a parallel between the candidates for the Presidency we should not fear what would be the decision of this people and of the whole—that Peter Cooper is unmeasureably above them both. (Applause.) His election as President would not add a single laurel to his brow. But we must not discuss men. Ever since I have been a public man I have nother the against the poor, for capital against labor. As well might the hand say to the foot "I have no need of thee." as that capital should say to labor, "I have no need of thee." The speaker then went on to sate how he had dispersed a crowd of 1,500 starying men in Cincinnati by a half hour's speech, and he was thanked by the mayor and authorities, but here in New York he had been called the leader of a mot. The question now was how could we the harden parts of most of the botting. The electron is the lower part of the control of the co

they went to work steadily at that Everything been shrunk except taxes and debt. That was 1,000,000 men were idle and could get work. What was the use of cheap food cheap clothing when there was no mone buy the cheap clothing and the cheap in you will be told that if a man had anything to see an eet a purchaser, but here was abore to sell

cheap clothing when there was no money to buy the cheap clothing and the cheap food? You will be told that if a man had anything to sell, and where was the buyer? The Tribune, Times and the World, the flesh and the devil were not long ago saying it was an individuals, but I was never an inflationist in all my life. (Immense appliause.) Here the speaker gave a vivid description of the Resumption act, of which the republican party was the author, and slowed how the militons were to be converted into bonds, and then there was to be an issue by the banks of \$100,000,000 in gree-backs and that was inflation. The speaker, in his explanation of this point, mentioned Governor Tribon's name, and there was appliause with some hissing, which provoked him into telling the audience not to de so, as he did not want to speak of men, but of principles. He then went on to explain how we had only \$140,000,000 in gold for all purposes if we were to redeem. There was to-day less than \$5,000,000 in all the banks and only \$9,000,000 in the Fressury. The government make good that indorsement. The only thing that the next Tresident could do was to postpone indefinitely specie payments. Silver had been demonstrated by Congress without the people knowing it. Silver coimage was dropped from the United States comage. The bondholder saw to it that he should be paid in oid, and thus \$200,000,000 inc. The money power in this country was becoming the slave power. He believed the demonstration of the slave dollar was the firing on the flag—like the firing on the flag at Samter. What we wanted how was organization of the people whether he would have money bearing the stamp of the mans a male sold payment in this country, and neither platform, not at Cincinnation of the sliver dollar was the firing on the flag—like the firing on the flag at Samter. What we wanted how was organization of the sliver dollar was the firing on the flag—like the firing on the flag at Samter. What we wanted how was organization of the sliver dollar was the firing on th

paper circulation. Look at France that sent up the paper money \$512,000,000, and it was interchangeable at the time with gold, and to country ever did pay gold to meet its obligations. We never had gold and silver; we had confidence. Counterfeit money was as good as any other as long as it was allowed to pass from nand to hand. He wanted enough money to transact the business of the country; if there was any more than that then let the government have it. Money was the representative of value. It was simply the exchange of commodities. History repeates itself. When Napoleon was shaking Europe with his wars England had to meet her deficulties; she had to the paper money, and for twenty-five years nothing clae was used. Manufactures increased and the people were prosperous. But in 1823 the landholders passed a law to resume, and then there was a deportable time, worse than it the country had been visited by lamine and pentilence.

In concluding General Carey haveked the andience to rise above party, and to look after at the wants of the nation. Repudiation, terrible as it was, was preserable to starvation. He asked them in the fear of God and love of country to vote without regard to party. If they were satisfied that the election of Governor Hayes would restore the land, or that the election of Titleen. But it they believed that the country needed purification, reform and regeneration from the terrible depression in which it had been plunged by party work, then vote for Peter Cooper, who heads this ticket and is the representative of our principles. (Applause.) is What was the duty of the hour? (A voice—"Vote for Peter Cooper, who heads this ticket and is the representative of our principles. (Applause.) is What was the duty of the hour? (A voice—"Vote for Peter Cooper, in that was an honest expression from an honest beart. They must organize. The workingmen of New York had fity thousand majority. (Applause.) Mr. Carey concluded, after reiterating his principles with great vigor, and resumed his seat amid great a

The following resolutions were unanimously

adopted:—
Whoreas, in National Convention assembled at Indianapolis, on the 17th of May, 1876, the independent greenback party adopted a platform as follows:—
The independent party is called into existence by the necessities of the people whose industries are prostrated, whose labor is deprised of its just reward, as the result of the serious mismanagement of the finational finances, which errors both the republican and democratic parties neglect to correct. In view of the nature of these parties to furnish reflect to the depressed industries of the country, thereby disappointing the just hopes and expectations of a suffering people, we declare our principles and invite all independent for finance alreform and industrial emancipation.

\*\*Prost—We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal

As early as seven o'clock a crowd began to gather around a platform that had been erected in front of the hall. A band was stationed on the platform and played the national airs. Men carrying transparencies, bearing the inscription, "Vote for Cooper," moved up and down, and two calcium lights cast their gleams on the front of the building. The chairman was Mr. Leopold Thompson, and when be called the meeting to order there were about 1,500 per-

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

A REPUBLICAN RALLY-NOMINATION OF AN ELECTORAL TICKET -SPEECH BY SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN.

New BRUNSWICE, August 30, 1876. The State Republican Convention for the nomination of an electoral ticket met in this city to-day. It was composed of 486 delegates. The attendance outside of the delegates was not large, the absence of many prominent republicans being particularly noticeable. Among the throng, however, were observed Senator Freinghuysen, George A. Haisey, ex-Speakers Hobart and Carscallan, State Senators Magee, Thorn and Hitl

The delegates arrived early in the morning and they lost no time in going into caucus. The one thousand mittee failed to appear to excert the visitors from the railroad depot to the hall. At half-past twelve o'clock, Mr. Joseph Coult, chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the assembly to order. He numbnated for temporary chairman Professor George W. Atherton, of Rutgers College. J. Frank Fort, of

Newark, was chosen temporary secretary.

Professor Athearon, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor, and in a short speech he con gratulated the Convention on the auspicious occasion hich brongst them together, especially on meeting in New Brunswick, where in 1774 met the first Congress, the first Provincial Congress, which organized the new State of New Jersey, a Congress which came together to devise means whereby to throw off the yoke that enthralled them, and which, July 4, 1776, established our first constitution, the basis of our liberties. The usual committees were appointed, when a recess

of one hour was taken.
On reassembling the Committee on Permanent Or. ganization reported for permanent chairman Professor ant secretary from each district, and one vice prest dent from each county.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the follow-

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:—

The republicans of New Jersey, in Convention assembled, many had been to deal the control of the cont

After business was over the Convention formed itself into a mass meeting.

SENATOR FERLINGHEVERS

Was the first speaker. He said that after an absence of nine arduous months he was gratified to meet so many republicans assembled together, but he would be more gratified if the country was at the present time prosperous. This one hundredth anniversary of the nation's independence should be free from party antimonities and sectional strife. But, as such was not the case, he would review the questions which affected the country. He alluded to the grand old constitution and the new constitution. The latter had cost twenty lives where the former only cost one. These three amenaments should be maintained. They are trophes from many a bloody outliebed, and there is not a prominent democrat in the land but had voted against them. He then asked, shall we trust these jewers to them? Here he paid a tribute to the colored race, "whose libert os and lives are indissolubly connected with the republican party." Continuing in this strain be said, "as long as the shirts of quiet American clizzens are made bloody the republican party will faunt the bloody shirt before the world," He recounted the number of ex-Confederates it Congress which, he shad, had made an alliance with the democratic party of the North. They are the strong wing of the democratic party, and without them that party is poweriess. If the republican party does not retain power that strong wing will rule the country. He said triumphantly—"there is no as chat thing as a Confederate republican—no such creature exists." (A voice in the fault of Republican party does not retain power that strong wing will rule the country. He said triumphantly—"there is no as chat thing as a Confederate republican—no such creature exists." (A voice in the fault of the last eight years of a chizen by the fault of the last eight years of a chizen by their state has been investigated, the Rouse had examined 700 winesses and taken 4,000 closely printed.

source of all our evils, tending to the increase of the burdens of taxation, pauperism and crime, and commends its entire prohibition. The national plantorm adopted at Cieveland, Onto, on the 17th of May, is indersed; the interests of labor are commended, and the prohibitionists claim to be the true labor party of the country. They demand that the needless expenditures of public moneys should cease, that all sinecures be aboutshed, and the public expenditures be reduced. They demand that the administration of justice should be less expensive, and that all the courts should be thrown open to rich and poor alke; that fees should be abolished. They cannot support either the democratic or republican parties because both are committed by their acts to the liquor interest, and therefore pledge their support to Green Gay Smith, of Kenkucky, for President, and Gideon f. Stewart, of Ohio, for Vice President, of the United States.

The platform was adopted and the following electoral ticket was formed:—

The platform was adopted and the following electoral ticket was formed:

Electors at Laire—Rudolphus Bingham, Camden; George Shepperd Page, Morris.
District Electors—First, Daniel Thackara, Gloucester; Second, Henry B. Hewell, Mercer; Third, Elihu R. Ropes, Union; Fourth, Edward R. Bullock, Honterdon; Fifth, Alexander Cass, Bergen; Sixth, John S. Littell, Essex; Seventh, Edward Ransom, Hudson.

A State Executive Committee of one from each county was appointed.

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

BENOMINATION OF H. C. ROBINSON FOR GOV-ERNOR-NAMES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELEC-TORS-SPEECH BY MARSHALL JEWELL-THE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT CONTRASTED-GENERAL HAWLEY'S REMARKS

NEW HAVEN, August 30, 1876. The first Republican Convention for the nomination of a ticket for State officers to be voted for under the constitution as recently amended, was held in Music Hall to-day. It was an enthusiastic gathering, com.

posed of the best men in the party.

H. Lynde Harrison, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order. Congressman John T. Wait, of Norwich, in coming forward as temporary chairman, said he fully appreciated the honor conferred, and congratulated the Convention on the prospect of a successful campaign by them to be inaugurated. The coming contest would be one of unusual importance. He was rejoiced to see so many of those present who stood by the party during the dark days of the rebeilion, and he felt confident that Connecticut would be placed in line with her sis ter New England States next November. There was no chance for the greenback or prohibition candidate. The votes cast for them would be absolutely thrown away. The issue was between the democratic and republican parties, with chances largely in lavor of the latter. He concluded in a cutogy of the names and tame of Hayes and Wheeler.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed nearly every town in the State represented.

MARSHALL JEWELL'S SPRECH. Marshall Jewell, in accepting the permanent chair-

manship of the Convention, said:GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION-I thank you for the GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTON—I thank you for the honor conterred in selecting me to preside over your deliberations. You are called upon to nominate State officers for the first time since the change in constitution requiring blennal elections to be held in the natural. It is matter for congratulation to the State that this change has come at last. The action of this convention is important, not only from the last that the officers to be elected this fall are to held their offices for two years, instead of one, as has been the case heretofore, but because our election is to be simultaneous with that of the Presidential, one of those quadrennial epochs which mark the progress of this Republic. The republican party is this year directing its attention more to the character of candidates than to the pasiforms on which they stand. The demand for pure administration is more marked than at any previous time in our history, and the republicans of Connecticut should see to it that their nominations are utily abreast of the highest requirements of the times. With such candidates and with a rull vote I have no dout of our success Connecticut is probably no exception to the rule which prevails in New England. Should everybody vote, should every cruzen excercise his right and perform his duty at the ballot

warrants the hope that any reform under it could be of governmental administration. It is took denote that prover the provent of the provent

The Convention then proceeded to choose a Board of

specie parments in 1879, to which the national faith is pledged, and by whose repeal the national faith is dishonated the process of the control of the south—for harmony and peace throughout the land; but protests against rewarding with honor and emoinments the services of rebellion and treason and insists upon the protection of every citizen in the exercise of his civic line protection of every citizen in the exercise of his civic line protection of every citizen in the exercise of his civic line and indicate a superior objects and comparison of the people and the proservation unstained of the national honor.

In matters of State policy it declares for economy and simplicity, for the encouragement of industry, for a universal system of unsectarian education, secured by legislation; for the encouragement of industry, for a universal system of unsectarian education, secured by legislation; for the initiation of municipal indebtedness and public appropriations to the legitimate education, speared legislation, for the limitation of municipal indebtedness and public appropriations to the legitimate education, secured by legislation at elections, against bargains and trades in appointments, and for reduced expenses and lower rates of taxation and corruption at elections.

It charges that the democratic party is true to its record in proposing for Chief Macistrate of a restored Union a man who withheld from the triends of the Union his sympathy and support when the traition's existence was importibled. It charges that the domocratic party with answeriancy to the men who have but just laid down rebellious arms; with evasion, dishonesty and deception in its treatment of the himancial question; with studied munits to Union soldiers; with an unter disregard of the honor and six name of the Republic, and with the purchase of power in this State hybridges of the party as established by the Clincinanti Convention, and in the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler for President and Vice President is finds a

what the partial support of the citizens of Connecticut.

WHAT THE PARTY HAS TO OVERCOME.

Some idea of what the party must overcome in order to succeed in this campaigs may be drawn from the following figures:

In 1875 Governor Ingersoll received 53,752 votes, against 44,272 for James Lloyd Green, the republican candidate, and 2,942 for Smith, temperance. In other words, Ingersoll's majority over Green was 9,480, and over all, 6,538. In the election last spring there was a slight failing off in the democratic vote, Mr. Ingersoll receiving 54,158 votes, to Mr. Robinson's (republican) 43,519; Atwater (greenback), 1,972, and Smith (temperance), 1,983. Ingersoll over Robinson, 7,628; majority over all, 3,673. It is believed by the democracy that there will be no material change in the aggregate vote for their candidates next November, but leading republicans claim that a large share of the 2,000 liberal votes cast for Horace Greeley in 1872 will return to them in 1876; that the temperance men, whe never vote for republican Governors, but who do vote for republican Presidents when they have a chance, stand ready to vote right this year, and that with these acquisitions, strengthened by recruits from among the doubtful men in the State who can be brought to see the error of their devious ways, Connecticut can reasonably be secured to Hayes and

FOR TILDEN AND REFORM.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. August 30, 1876. Ron. David P. Lewis, the latest republican Governor of Alabama, is out in a letter declaring for Tilden and

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 30, 1876. The Conservative Convention of the Eighth district of Virginia to-day by acclamation nominated the Hoa. Eppa Hunton for re-election to Congress, and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Speaker Kerr.

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CINCINSATI, August 30, 1876.

The democrats of the Second district have renominated H. B. Banning for Congress.

DES MONES, JOWA, August 30, 1876.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of this district has nominated Samuel J. Gippin.

ALEXADERIA, Va., August 30, 1876.

The Republican Congress L. L. Lewis, a brother of ex-Senator Lewis, was a contentant for the nomination.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 30, 1876.

The democrate of the Third Alabama district to-day nominated Hon. Jere N. Williams for Congress.

CINCINNATI, August 30, 1876.

At the First District Democratic Convention in this city to-day Hon. Milton Saylor was renominated for Congress.